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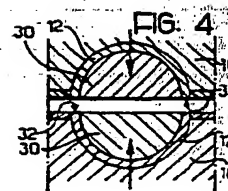
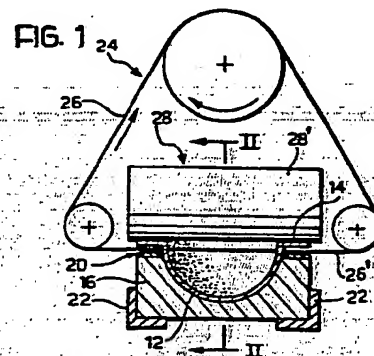
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54 Method of cutting out shell valves formed in a wafer sheet.

57 The shell valves (12) are separated from the web portion (14) of the wafer sheet by means of a sawing operation, effected parallel to the plane of the sheet. When two valves cut out in such way are assembled to form a shell enclosing a filling, the sawn areas (32) mate each other so that they result hidden to the sight.

Application to the manufacture of sweet products and of confectionery.



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"Method of cutting out shell valves formed in a wafer sheet"

- 1 A number of sweet and confectionery products comprise a filling enclosed in a shell formed by two valves of wafer. The shell may have various dimensions, depending upon the product, and various shapes (e.g. spherical, 5 ovoidal, a stick shape, a shape of a double truncated pyramid, etc).

For obtaining the valves, a wafer sheet is first prepared by baking on a multi-recessed plate, having rows 10 and ranks of mutually identical recesses of a shape complementary to that of the valves. In the wafer sheet so obtained all the valves are in relief on one side of the wafer sheet and are interconnected among them by a continuous planar, wall of wafer, hereinafter 15 briefly designated as "web portion".

According to the state of the art, the valves are separated from the web portion by punching carried out throughout the web portion along the whole base perimeter of each of the valves. Therefore, each time an 20 array of steel punches is required, having the dimensions and shape corresponding to that of the base of the valves. Substantial investment costs are obviously derived therefrom. In the case of valves with rectilinear 25 near edges the separation may be effected by means of a sawing operation, in which the saw extends perpendicularly to the plane of the wafer sheet, similarly to

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the sawing of an ordinary panel of wood or of other material. In such case, in order to separate simultaneously more valves, a plurality of parallel operating saws is required which involves constructional complications. On the other side, effecting the separation both by means of punches and by means of sawing, on each valve cut out in such way appears visible, all around the base, the punched area, rough and notched and therefore ill-looking in the finished product.

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Futhermore, it is difficult to effect the punching or sawing in perfect "register" with the contour of the valve, with the consequence that at the basis of the so separated valve appears a step which is troublesome in the operation of wrapping or packaging of the product.

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The main object of the present invention is to avoid the above drawbacks. Further objects and advantages will result evident from the following description.

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The method according to the invention, for cutting out shell valves formed in a wafer sheet, is essentially characterized by the fact that the valves are cut out by means of a sawing operation carried out parallel to the plane of the wafer sheet. In this way, the separation of the valves from the web portion of the wafer sheet becomes completely independent from the shape and from the dimensions of the valves. Moreover, the resulting sawn surface is located within the thickness of the valve, that is, the surface is

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"frontal" rather than "lateral", so that, when two valves are assembled to form the shell, their surfaces produced by the sawing mate each other and therefore they are no more visible from the outside.

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According to an advantageous embodiment, the method according to the invention comprises the steps of: supporting the valves at the convex side in corresponding complementary cavities formed in a planar face
10 of a common support while leaving between said face and the web portion of the wafer sheet a free interstice; and feeding a sawing tool from one end to the other of said interstice while sawing the valves at a location adjacent the web portion. Preferably, the valves are
15 sawn while they are pressed against said support. Advantageously, the sawing is carried out by means of a band saw; but one can employ also an endless wire saw, in which the whole surface of the wire shows tiny teeth (as in the wire saws employed in the rock
20 cutting).

In the appended drawings:

- Figure 1 is a partially cross-sectional diagram-
25 matic front view, illustrating a wafer sheet during the sawing by means of a band saw;

- Figure 2 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view
along the line II-II of Figure 1;

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- Figure 3 shows in a greater scale a detail of figure 2, and

- Figure 4 shows in a cross-sectional view two valves
5 obtained according to the invention during the coupling stage to form the finished article.

In the drawings, reference 10 denotes a wafer sheet comprising a row of valves 12 formed integrally with
10 the planar web portion 14. All the valves 12 are located at the same side of the plane of the web portion, according to the conventional art. In the arrangement shown, the valves 12 are of hemispherical shape, but they may have any desired shape and dimensions. Of
15 course, for production reasons, all the valves are identical. In the practice the wafer sheet may comprise a plurality of rows at valves; in the drawings one row only has been shown, for simplicity of illustration.

20 For the sawing operation, the wafer sheet 10 is superposed on a support 16 consisting of an elongated parallelepipedic block of a convenient material (e.g. metal or plastic of the type allowed by the regulations in force). The support 16 has an upper planar face
25 16', which is formed with a row of cavities 16'' of a form complementary to the valves 12. The cavities 16'' are mutually spaced in a way such that each of them receives the respective valve in mutual matching condition. However, the depth of the cavities 16''
30 is smaller by a few millimeters with respect to the

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height of the valves 12 over the web portion 14 so that between the latter and the support 16 an interstice 18 is left free. Preferably, for reasons which will be explained later on, the upper face of the support 16 is coated with a layer 20 of a polyamidic resin or of other material with a low friction coefficient; therefore the width of the interstice 18 (in vertical direction) is measured between the web portion 14 and the layer 20. For carrying out the cutting, the support 16 is placed on horizontal guides 22 which guides it in the direction of its length, indicated by the arrow F in Figures 2 and 3. Transversely to the guides 22 a band saw 24, is located the band blade of which is denoted by 26 and comprises an active run 26' located in a horizontal plane coincident with the horizontal mid-plane of the interstice 18. The vertical width of the latter is chosen according to the thickness of the blade 26, in the amount of the minimum necessary to permit a free passage of the blade between the web portion 14 and the anti-friction layer 20. Typically, said width amounts to from two to three times the thickness of the blade. Theoretically, in operation, the blade should not contact the layer 20. Nevertheless, in practice, the active run 26' of the blade is easily subjected to vertical vibrations, and therefore the presence of the layer 20 is useful to avoid the direct contact of the blade with the block 16. The band saw 24 and the guides 22 are mounted in stationary position, so that the forward displacement of the block 16 with the wafer sheet 10 in the direction F translates

into a relative feed displacement of the active run 26' of the blade 26 in the direction F' opposite to F (Figure 3) while said run is sawing the valves in direct proximity to the web portion 14.

5 According to an advantageous embodiment, it is recommendable to gently press the valves against the support 16 while they are being sawn. In the illustrated case such gentle pressure is effected by means of endless
10 belt pressing device 28 extending from the cutting zone (Figure 2) along a convenient length of the wafer sheet located upstream of said zone. As it may be seen in Figure 1, the width of the ribbon 28' of the pressing device 28 extends on the whole width of the wafer
15 sheet.

Once the sawing is carried out, the web portion of the wafer sheet is removed (by means not shown in the drawings), while the valves 12 remain located in the
20 respective cavities 16'' of the block 16. This latter is transferred to the filling station, at which the valves are filled with a filling. In Figure 4 is shown a pair of valves 12 with their respective portions
25 of filling 30 in a mutual position immediately preceding the coupling. It may also be seen in Figure 4 how the surfaces 32 which are produced by the sawing process hereinbefore described are brought into frontal reciprocal mating, so that, in the finished article, they are no longer visible from the outside.

It is intended that the method according to the invention may be in practice carried out also by means different from those shown in the drawings although, at the present time, the illustrated means seem to constitute the best embodiment.

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CLAIMS:

1. Method of cutting out shell valves formed in a wafer sheet, characterized by the fact that the valves are cut out by means of a sawing operation effected parallel to the plane of the wafer sheet.

2. Method according to claim 1, comprising the steps of: supporting the valves at the convex side in corresponding complementary cavities formed in a planar face of a common support while leaving between said face and the web portion of the wafer sheet a free interstice; and feeding a sawing tool from one end to the other of said interstice while sawing the valves at a location adjacent the web portion.

3. Method according to claim 2, in which the valves are sawn while they are pressed against the support.

4. Method according to claim 1, 2, or 3, in which the sawing operation is carried out by means of a band saw.

5. Method according to claim 1, 2, or 3, in which the sawing operation is carried out by means of a continuous wire saw.

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FIG. 1

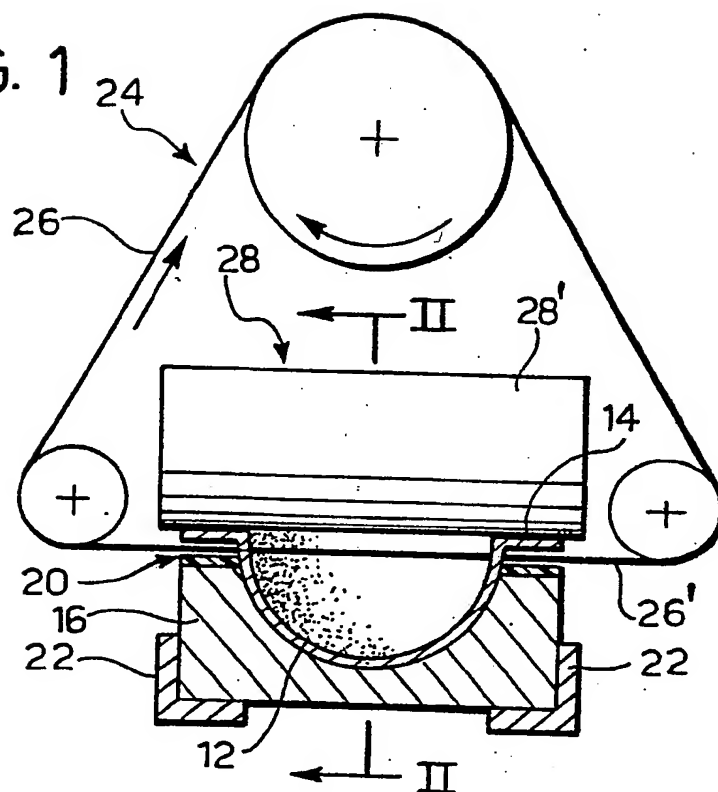


FIG. 2

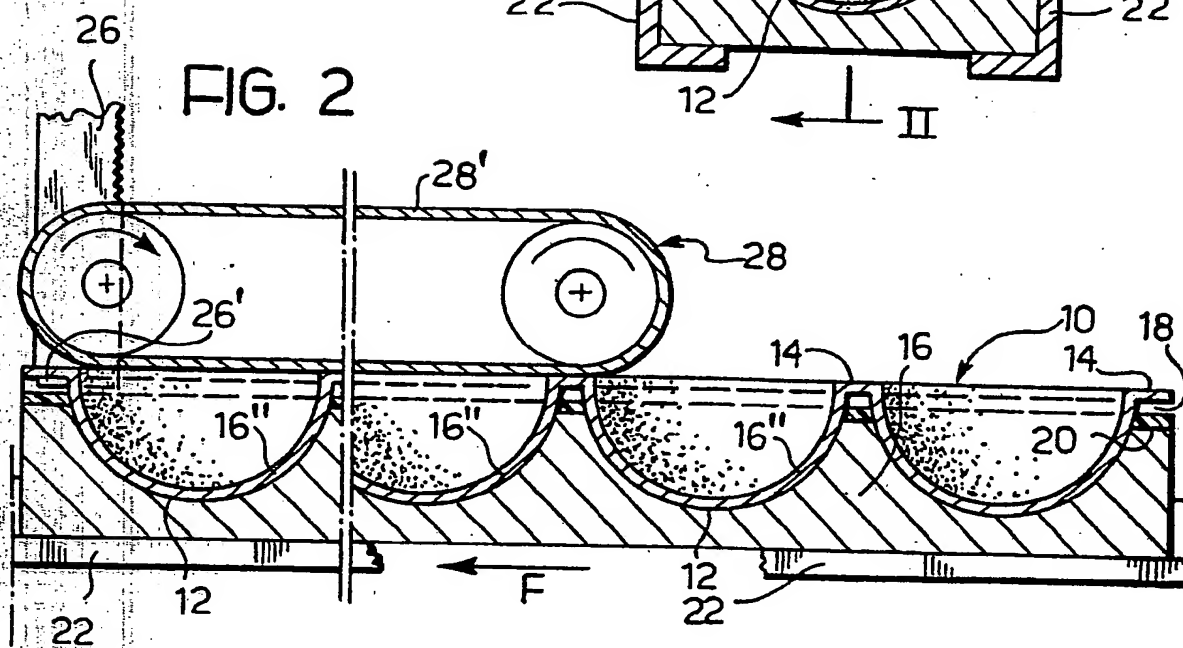


FIG. 3

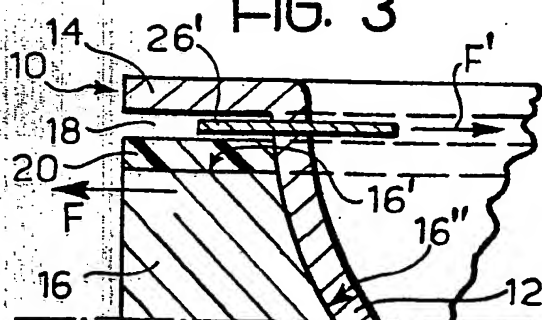


FIG. 4

